

TEUTONS RETAKE FRESNO, LONDON FRANKLY ADMITS

Town Recaptured After Two Onslaughts Had Been Repulsed.

FIRST GERMAN SUCCESS

Enemy's Counter Blows Around Bullecourt Parried by Australian Soldiers.

(By the International News Service.) London, May 8.—For the first time since the great allied offensive in the west began, a German counter offensive has been successful.

The British war office admitted tonight the recapture by the Germans of the village of Fresnoy, five miles southwest of Lens, near the northern point of the "Wotan line."

Two powerful onslaughts aimed at Fresnoy's recapture were beaten off this morning by the Canadians, who had conquered it on May 5. Finally, after the Teutons had thrown two fresh divisions—40,000 men—into the fray for a third assault, the Canadians were forced to yield both the village and the adjoining wood.

To the north and northeast of the village, 200 prisoners and six machine guns had been captured in the British gun and machine gun fire or crushed in fierce bayonet fighting.

The German war office, in announcing the recapture of Fresnoy this afternoon, said 200 prisoners and six machine guns had been counted up to that time.

The Australians at the same time beat off German onslaughts around the village of Bullecourt, on the southern end of the Wotan line. They held all the gains recently made.

Violent gun duels raged throughout the day on the Aisne and in the Champagne. In air battles Capt. Guynemer demolished his thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth German machines during the past few days, while Sub. Lieut. Nungesser added three to his record, bringing his total up to twenty-four.

Word "Starving" Smuggled From Germany in Letter

Punxsutawney, Pa., May 8.—"Starving." This single word, telling the tragic story of conditions in Germany, was smuggled through a German censor in an exceedingly clever manner.

Mrs. Edith Graf received today a letter from relatives in Germany. It had been opened and passed by the various censors and contained nothing unusual. One paragraph, however, told Mrs. Graf that this would probably be the last letter to come out of Germany and suggested she keep the stamp as a souvenir. She steamed the stamp off the envelope and found the single word "starving" written beneath. The family from which the letter was received was wealthy before the war, she said.

ENVOYS BRING WORK TO END

British Mission Ready to Leave Latter Part of Next Week.

The work of the British mission in the United States has come to a finish, as far as the British are concerned. However, officials of the United States are anxious that the mission remain at least a week longer, in order that some details to be worked out may be covered.

Arthur James Balfour, head of the British mission, and Sir Hardman Lever, who has represented England in finances in the United States for several weeks past, were in a long conference yesterday afternoon, when it is understood they agreed that England's loans from the United States have been arranged for.

Daily reports of the subcommittee of the British mission are now being put out, and it is understood that the trade question has reached as near a finality as possible, with the problem of shipping still staring the allies in the face as their biggest problem.

By the close of the week all details of England's needs will be made known to the United States, and there then remains nothing but the question of the loans in which to send food and supplies to England.

On Friday the British mission will go to New York and will join the French mission somewhere in New Jersey; the two missions will enter New York together.

The return to Washington will be made on Sunday, and the mission probably will leave the city finally on Thursday or Friday of next week for a short trip through the Middle West, to the British foreign secretary, addressed the Senate and formally received its members.

The senior Senator from Wisconsin was in his seat and listened, apparently with great interest, to the address of the English statesman. Several times he put his hand to his ear in order not to miss certain portions of the address.

When the premier's remarks were concluded, however, Senator La Follette left the chamber while his colleagues lined up and shook hands with the English visitors forming the receiving line.

Shake With Balfour? Why, Not La Follette

Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, who voted consistently against having the United States enter the war, was not among those in receiving line yesterday when Arthur James Balfour, the British foreign secretary, addressed the Senate and formally received its members.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The Washington Herald is printing a list of births, marriages, and deaths as they come to the attention of the office.

These notices appear today on page 1.

Interned German Sailors to Spend Summer at Select Mountain Resort

It looks like a fine summer vacation for the sailors of the interned German ships which were taken over by the United States following President Wilson's war message to Congress.

About 3,000 of these Germans will spend the summer at a former summer hotel in the North Carolina mountains, "with fine facilities for swimming, boating, and fishing," Secretary of Labor Wilson announced yesterday afternoon.

The new concentration camp is located between Asheville and Hendersonville, N. C. The first detail of 150 men will leave Ellis Island, N. Y., for the North Carolina camp this week.

Official statements describe the camp as "originally improved for club purposes and later converted into a summer hotel. There is a large central building and forty cottages, each capable of accommodating from seven to fifteen men. All of the buildings are fitted up with up-to-date sanitary and lighting facilities."

Under The Hague treaty the government is empowered to employ the men and it is planned to use them to cultivate the camp property of several hundred acres. In return they will receive the pay of soldiers.

Gems from Bible and Poesy Quoted at Trial of Vawter; Counsel Calls Wife Vampire

By CLEVE H. STAUFFER. (Staff Correspondent.) Christiansburg, Va., May 8.—The Vawter murder trial here, which is airing the sensational Virginia society scandal, will come to a close tomorrow noon, but wonders in the wonder case still continue.

This time it is the using of poetry to convict Prof. Charles E. Vawter for the killing of Stockton Heth, Jr., and the resorting to the Bible to acquit him.

If it was an experiment, the constant employing of poetical and Biblical similes had the desired effect in the argument of the case today, because there was not one of the twelve jurors whose handkerchief was not drenched with tears when court adjourned this evening.

Judge Moffett mopped his eyes with a red handkerchief on several occasions when pleas in Vawter's behalf eloquently soared to a dramatic climax. Prof. Vawter wept bitterly. It was the first time during the trial that he betrayed any emotion. There were few in the courtroom who were not moved to tears.

How the alluring wife of Potiphar tried to seduce Joseph, handsome and young, when he went into Egypt, was one of the Biblical stories related and applied to the Vawter case. A modern version of this story was also given, in which it was declared that Mrs. Potiphar assaulted Joseph.

The Vawter residence, on the campus at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, where the tragedy was staged, was termed a regular Sodom and Gomorrah when brose-cutter Attorney R. I. Roop began the addresses to the jury. He told in detail the wickedness of these two ancient cities, and said that their reputation was rivaled by the incidents which he described as having taken place in the Vawter residence.

Mr. Roop emphasized as horrifying the finding of the two blood spots in the Vawter guest chamber.

R. L. Jordan, of Radford, one of the attorneys for Vawter, drew tears from his hearers five minutes after he had begun his three-hour address. He made a deep impression when he told that there is not a case on record in Virginia in which a man had been convicted of murder for killing an intruder upon his family's honor.

Sobbing in the court room was at its height when he preached what might be termed a sermon.

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

U. S. May Serve as Prison For Captives of Entente

Plans have been practically completed by the British mission with officials of this government for the United States to act as the prison for the entente allies, it was learned here yesterday.

The plan contemplates the transportation to this country of all prisoners of war captured by the entente, including those now held as well as those captured in the future. The first prisoners are expected to arrive in the United States within twenty days.

Because of the shortage of supplies in Europe, the entente allies would be relieved of a vast burden by sending the captured prisoners here. In this country, where supplies are comparatively plentiful and could be spared easily.

The matter of transportation would be easy, officials have pointed out, as the men could be put on commercial vessels returning to the United States, many of them at present without any cargo, after having taken food to England and France.

Senator Fred Hale, of Maine, held a long conference with Arthur James Balfour yesterday afternoon concerning the transfer of German prisoners.

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REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA AS RESULT OF ELECTION

Majority of Army Standing Behind President, Gen. Montes, Say Reports. (By the International News Service.) Buenos Ayres, May 8.—Revolution has broken out in Bolivia, according to dispatches tonight to the Argentine foreign relations department.

The disturbance has been caused by the refusal of the President to abide by the results of the election Sunday, in which his successor was chosen.

Advices from La Paz indicated that at present the majority of the army is standing behind the president, Gen. Imanuel Montes. However, it is known that Jose Nester Gutierrez, president-elect, has a strong following among the military.

It is understood that President Montes holds that his rival's election was accomplished through fraud.

It is expected civil war can be averted only by prompt intervention of one of the South American powers.

The situation will be discussed through diplomatic agents of the A. B. tomorrow. In some quarters it was hinted armed action by the alliance might result.

Brazil Will Co-operate With America in War

Rio Janeiro, May 8.—Brazil is going to co-operate actively with the United States in the war against Germany.

All the tremendous resources of Brazil are to be put at the disposal of the United States government and all the Brazilian harbors are to be thrown open to the American fleet, it was announced today by Senator Nilo Pecanha, the new minister of foreign affairs. Senator Pecanha spoke of Brazil's policy as one of "unwavering solidarity."

"It is to be our object to do everything possible to strengthen the friendship between the two nations," added the foreign minister.

Compartment Drawing-room Sleepers, Baltimore & Ohio to New York, open 10 p. m. Leave Union Station, Washington, 12:25 a. m.—Adv.

SLACKERS' FAULT IF NATION FAILS TO ABSORB LOAN

People Able Greatly to Over-subscribe War Credit, Says Currency Comptroller.

STIRS UP PATRIOTISM

Tells of Germany's Accomplishments and Declares U. S. Should Do Infinitely Better.

If the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan is not oversubscribed by the American people it will be due to the failure of slackers to contribute their fair shares to the nation's war needs rather than to financial inability to aid, according to a statement issued by Comptroller of the Currency Williams last night. The comptroller declared that there are more than 10,000,000 individuals and corporations in the United States financially able to subscribe amounts ranging from \$100 to \$100,000.

Comptroller Williams' statement was not prompted by any present indication of failure, for the subscription to the war bonds is booming. The Treasury announced last night that the day's list of subscriptions amounted to \$130,445,000, bringing the total subscriptions actually tabulated up to \$472,166,000. In addition there are many subscriptions as yet untabulated.

New York City in Lead.

New York City held her lead, sending in subscriptions at the rate of \$15,000,000 an hour. The total for New York City for the day was \$75,766,000, making an aggregate of \$255,723,000, or more than half of all subscriptions received for the period since the opening of the books. Chicago held second place with \$11,970,000 for the day and \$26,870,000, all told. A telegram from Rolla Wells, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, stated that that city will subscribe at least \$25,000,000.

Comptroller Williams pointed out in his statement that if the people of the United States would subscribe only five per cent of their possessions the Liberty Loan would be six times oversubscribed. He declared that there are 40,000,000 persons in the country engaged in gainful occupations.

Mr. Williams stated that the wealth of the country now amounts to more than \$250,000,000,000. He stated that after the German government had issued four or five tremendous war loans a further loan was asked of the people and applications were received—\$500,000,000,000.

Inasmuch as Germany's population is less than two-thirds and her wealth less than one-third of the population and wealth of the United States, Mr. Williams' statement indicates that the American people's subscriptions will tremendously exceed the amount of money put up for the German war chest unless the Americans are willing to be outdone in patriotism by their national foes.

MORE ENVOYS TO VISIT U. S.

Missions From Russia, Italy and Japan Soon Coming to America.

Three great missions from nations fighting for the same ideals which brought America into the war against Germany will soon start for this country, it was learned yesterday.

The State Department has been officially informed that Russia and Italy are preparing to send high commissions to bring tidings of friendship and offers of service, while unofficial intimations have reached the administration that Japan, likewise, is sending a special body of dignitaries to Washington.

The Japanese mission, selected by the Emperor, is to come on a warship to a West coast port, it is said, and its object is to endeavor to end the misunderstanding which have led to talk of a future war between the two nations. Intimations to this government are that Nippon believes the moment propitious to seal a closer understanding between the eastern and western world, on the frontiers of which Japan and the United States stand, than ever before has been reached.

The State Department is, of course, maintaining as close a silence regarding the plans for the Russian, Italian, and Japanese commissions as it is doing concerning the French and British missions now here. The reason is obvious. The Italian commission, at least, would have to sail through waters infested by submarines. The other two missions probably will cross the Pacific and come to Washington across country.

The danger of attempts against them is as great, however, as the government considered it in the cases of the French commission, now touring the country, and the British mission, regarding which the utmost secrecy was maintained until it was safe in the Capital.

CHINA FACING CRISIS AS CABINET VOTES WAR

Parliament Determined to Oppose Plan—Clash Deemed Likely. (By the International News Service.) Peking, May 8.—China is confronted by the gravest governmental crisis since the outbreak of the war.

The cabinet yesterday voted in favor of declaring war on Germany.

The decision was submitted to President Li Huan Hung for transmission to Parliament.

The cabinet threatened that if Parliament refuses to accept its decision and vote accordingly, a military dictatorship will be created.

A clash between the cabinet and the President is inevitable, since the latter is resolved to avoid war.

PERSHING'S CLERK KILL SELF.

El Paso, Texas, May 8.—J. B. Emory, of Rochester, N. Y., chief clerk to Gen. Pershing, committed suicide in a hotel here today.

Principal Features of War Bill For Raising \$1,800,000,000

Material increase in income tax rates so that lowest taxable income is now \$1,000 for single men and \$2,000 for married men, while surtaxes on big incomes are advanced to point where person enjoying income of \$500,000 per annum will pay to Uncle Sam a total of 37 per cent of entire income.

Advances in inheritance taxes which virtually double revenue at present derived from estates.

Advance in the present imposts (the tariff) by 10 per cent ad valorem horizontally and including a tariff of 10 per cent ad valorem on all articles now on free list.

Taxes on railway tickets and on freight, on amusements of all sorts, on luxuries of all sorts, including cosmetics, perfumery, and patent medicines.

Taxes on heat, light, and electric power; taxes on telegrams and long-distance telephone messages; taxes on telephone bills.

An automobile tax and taxes on pipe lines.

Advanced tax rates on the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, on whisky, beer, and wines.

The new tax as framed by House Committee on Ways and Means is expected to follow injunction embodied in President Wilson's demand for declaration of state of war against imperial German government that people of present day and not posterity should pay cost of present war. It is expected to raise \$1,800,000,000.

Secret Pact Between U. S. And Denmark Saves Enemy Ships at Virgin Islands

The United States has a secret "gentlemen's agreement" with Denmark whereby two German ships interned at St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands, and the property of all Germans in the islands, are safe from seizure.

The agreement was made between Secretary of State Lansing and Minister Brun, of Denmark, shortly before the United States took over the islands—then the Danish West Indies—and after the Senate had ratified the treaty providing for their purchase at a cost of \$25,000,000.

The first hint of this secret agreement reached the public through a remark by Representative Alexander, of Missouri, in the House on Monday. Yesterday the complete character of the pact was learned. It was further ascertained that the islands are a hotbed of intrigue against the United States and that the administration suspects they have been employed as a base for supplying German raiders and submarines in the South Atlantic.

So serious is the situation in the island, it was indicated in high circles, that a number of arrests are likely at any moment. There is a large German population there, German financial interests having long practically controlled the wharfage facilities at St. Thomas, the principal harbor.

The islands were originally designed as an American naval base to contain the Atlantic entrance of the Panama Canal from the naval bases of other nations in those waters. Disloyalty among the population might prove so serious that Admiral Oliver, governor general of the islands, is understood to have been given full authority for dealing with any situation which arises. It has a force of marines at his command with which to patrol the islands.

Despite the reported condition of affairs, the principal harbor.

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Naval Experts Lay Plans To Drive "Subs" from Sea

At a secret conference of the naval and scientific experts of the nation in the home of Secretary of the Navy Daniels here last night plans were laid to drive the submarine from the seas.

The secret meeting followed a conference earlier in the day at the Navy Department, attended by Mr. Daniels, his naval chiefs and the Special Problems Committee of the Naval Consulting Board. Lawrence Addicks, William L. Saunders, Thomas Robins, N. B. Thayer and E. A. Sperry, the full membership of the committee, were present.

The same group were in session at Mr. Daniels' home last night. The naval experts included Rear Admiral William S. Benson, chief of operations; Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, chief of ordnance; Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, chief engineer; Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief constructor, and Rear Admiral Grant, in command of the submarine flotilla, who came to Washington for the conference.

As a result of the conference, it may be said that the special problems committee has made three discoveries which promise to give the United States and, through this nation, the European entente the upper hand on the high seas.

The devices have not yet been developed, but so rosy is their promise that an air of optimism was evident in naval circles last night.

Every energy of the government will now be devoted to perfecting the devices and plans which have been formulated to stand out from the hundreds considered by the committee. But its work will not cease here. It will continue to delve for further devices in order that every means possible to combat the submarine may be placed at the disposal of the government.

In addition, it was learned that practical experiments, in which submarine are being employed, are being carried on at the present time on the coast of the Atlantic coast by a large group of navy officers. Besides these the experts headed by Thomas A. Edison are working night and day on laboratory experiments.

"I believe that American ingenuity eventually will overcome the submarine menace," said Secretary Daniels. "I do not want to appear over-optimistic, but there never has been a peril to human life which has not itself been destroyed."

The special committee will return to New York immediately to continue its work.

\$100,000,000 WAR LOAN GIVEN FRANCE BY U. S.

Initial Credit Marks Part Payment for Services of Lafayette. The United States made its first material repayment for the incalculable assistance given the struggling country by the French of La Fayette's day when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo yesterday turned over to Ambassador Jules Jusserand, of France, \$100,000,000 as an initial loan. The loan is made at 3 per cent interest and is due June 30, when it will be converted into long-term bonds.

Secretary McAdoo handed Ambassador Jusserand and the American government's check in the presence of Julius Simon, French inspector of finance; M. Casenave, of the French mission; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby, and Comptroller of the Currency Williams.

Motion pictures were taken to provide a graphic memorial of the historic event. Ambassador Jusserand, upon accepting the payment, told Secretary McAdoo that the occasion was especially interesting inasmuch as France had helped the American colonies merely to be fighting in the cause of national freedom and that now the United States is helping France and the other allies for the same unselfish reason.

WAR MONEY BILL TO BE OFFERED IN HOUSE TODAY

Measure Raising \$1,800,000,000 in Revenues Framed by Committee.

INCOMES ARE HIT HARD

Tobacco, Liquor, Perfumes, "Movie" Shows, Jewelry and Mail Among Other Things Taxed.

The Ways and Means Committee last night completed their draft of the war revenue bill, which will be introduced in the House today.

The measure in its present form provides for all of the vast sum urged by the Secretary of the Treasury—\$1,800,000,000. The committee have spent more than a fortnight in the drafting of the revenue measure. Only as late as Monday night they were admitting that try as they would, the best they could frame in the way of a revenue bill was one which would produce approximately \$1,800,000,000 or less.

Yesterday they determined to supply the complete demand of the Treasury Department. After they had framed all the direct and indirect domestic taxes they could think of, they resorted to the old stand-by, the tariff. The bill as it will appear today provides for a flat increase of 10 per cent on all imports. It even reaches into the sacred "free list," and a tax of 10 per cent ad valorem will be placed on every item of that list.

It is felt in Washington that the House Committee has virtually determined to throw the entire taxation problem into the open House. There the debate will adjust present incongruities temporarily, and later the Senate Committee on Finance will reframe the measure from top to bottom.

Incomes Taxed Heavily.

The income tax sections of the bill, which Chairman Kitchin made public last night, show vast increases in the rates of taxation from present standards. The exemptions from taxations have been lowered so that hereafter all unmarried individuals drawing incomes of more than \$1,000 per annum will be taxed 2 per cent of their income, and all married men drawing \$2,000 of income per annum will be taxed the same.

The basic rate of income tax has been fixed at 4 per cent of incomes of \$5,000 per annum. The surtaxes grade from that point upward. The schedule of surtaxes is as follows: \$5,000 to \$7,000, 1 per cent; \$7,000 to \$10,000, 2 per cent; \$10,000 to \$12,500, 3 per cent; \$12,500 to \$15,000, 4 per cent; \$15,000 to \$20,000, 5 per cent; \$20,000 to \$25,000, 6 per cent; \$25,000 to \$30,000, 7 per cent; \$30,000 to \$40,000, 8 per cent; \$40,000 to \$50,000, 9 per cent; \$50,000 to \$75,000, 11 per cent; \$75,000 to \$100,000, 14 per cent; \$100,000 to \$250,000, 17 per cent; \$250,000 to \$500,000, 20 per cent; \$500,000 and over, 25 per cent.

WILL HURRY SHIP PLANS

Bills Appropriating \$1,000,000,000 May Be Introduced Today.

President Wilson will ask Congress to appropriate immediately \$1,000,000,000 for the construction of 6,000 tons of American ships to defeat Germany's submarine blockade.

The administration bill providing for this colossal program and vesting in government heads the most sweeping powers to make steel and shipbuilding the most powerful factor in winning the war will be introduced probably today in both Houses of Congress and rushed with all speed toward the statute books.

The entire program outlined by the shipping board in the proposed legislation will be completed within eighteen months, or two years at the most.

The legislation which Congress is expected quickly to pass would authorize the President to turn over to government the products of every steel plant in the country and would provide for the cancellation of existing contracts between those plants and private consumers.

It was explained by shipping experts working out the problem that perhaps part of the billion dollar appropriation will be used to indemnify fully parties whose contracts are canceled.

Only those steel manufacturers will be exempt from the provisions of the proposed law who are needed in other ways for national defense work. In cases where the need is imperative, supplies for the railroads also will be exempted. Steel mills will be permitted to supply the railroads with the minimum amount of steel products which are shown to be absolutely necessary to meet the nation's war needs.

Such prompt action is expected by Congress that administration leaders last night were confident that the machinery for turning out the ships would be set in motion within two weeks.

Large numbers of contracts have been drawn and ready to be signed as soon as authorization for their construction is given.

NEGRO SLAYER SPIRITED AWAY WHILE MOB CRIES FOR BLOOD

Memphis, Tenn., May 8.—While a mob of 500 men was congregating around the county jail here this afternoon demanding his life, Eli Persons, the negro who attacked 15-year-old Antoinette Rappal and backed her head off, was rushed into the State Penitentiary at Nashville and lodged in a cell.

Sheriff Tate told the mob that Persons had been spirited away early this morning after he confessed his crime and had been taken to Nashville. The crowd refused to disperse, however, until the sheriff permitted a committee of three men to search the county jail. Mrs. Minnie Wood, mother of the negro's victim, sent a message to the mob leaders asking that they allow the law to take its course.

Persons was indicted this afternoon for murder in the first degree and for assault.

\$17.40 to Cleveland, O., and Return, Baltimore & Ohio, May 10 to 15, valid returning until 25th.—Adv.

NEW WAR MAPS OF THE WORLD

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Negro Slayer Spirited Away While Mob Cries for Blood

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